THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1231.] SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

The COMMISSIONERS appointed by the late Act of Assembly, to superintend the Lottery, for the benefit of the University of William and Mary, feel themselves greatly mortified, in being obliged to inform the Public, that imperious necessity has compelled them to postpone, for the present, the drawing, notwithstanding the assurances, which they have given, both collectively and individually, that it would commence on the 2nd of this month. It will, doubtless, be expected that the reasons inducing this postponement, should be stated: and after such explanation, they trust, they will stand exculpated by a generous Public, of every other charge, than that of precipitancy; to which they acknowledge, their sanguine hope of success in the sale of Tickets, and thus, of speedily accomplishing the truly laudable end, which they had in view, has subjected them.—As the day first contemplated, approached, on which the drawing was to commence, measures were taken to acquire satisfactory information of the number of Tickets, which had been sold. Satisfactory information, however, was received only from a few. Still too sanguine in their expectations; reflecting, that with the prospect of advantage offered to purchasers, the interests of science were combined, and judging of the distant sales, by what had been and would be made in this place, and its vicinity, they conceived themselves authorized to promise, most decidedly, a commencement at the period last notified.—But advices, recently received, convince them that the sales, though considerable, are still not such as would justify a commencement of the drawing—The Commissioners will not again so far commit themselves, as to state positively, the time when the drawing shall commence; but this they have in their power, fully and unequivocally to promise; that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to hasten the drawing. This is fully evinced by the mode they have adopted, and are now pursuing, of giving to the purchaser, with such security as may be approved of, on his taking not less than ten Tickets, a credit of ninety days; thereby holding out to individuals, the prospect of advantage, from prizes, without the advance of a single cent—Gentlemen, who have been so obliging as to assist in the disposition of Tickets, are authorized to assure those holding them by purchase or credit, that no payment of their respective bonds will be required, until 90 days shall expire, from the time of beginning to draw; and they are hereby requested to regulate their subsequent sales of Tickets on credit by this principle. ep4w.

City of Richmond,
In Common Hall, July 3, 1804.

It appearing to the Common Hall of the city of Richmond, that the regulations of the trustees of the Free-School in the said city, have been established on liberal and just principles, whereby many poor children of both sexes have received at the said school, such advantages in the acquirement of their educations, as to encourage a strong belief that great utility will result from a continuance of the institution, should it receive proper patronage.

Resolved therefore, That the chamberlayne of this city and Messrs. John Robinson, Samuel Paine and Samuel Pleasants, be requested and empowered to receive subscriptions, and the funds that may be subscribed for the benefit of the said school; and that it be recommended to the humane and liberal inhabitants of this city, to raise by subscription other funds for the purpose of continuing the said institution. 1m

Teste, ANDREW STEVENSON, C. C. H.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

LYING in the North Garden, in Albemarle county, containing one thousand acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Moore, William Wood, and the late William Cole, dec. within eighteen miles of Warren, and the same distance of Milton.—There is on this land a new Barn, 48 by 24 feet, a good Overseer's House, & houses for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty Negroes—The overseer's house, with a little expence may be rendered very comfortable for a small family. About half the land is cleared, and the greater part of which is in good order for cultivation, and a considerable part of it fresh and well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

Any person inclined to purchase, by application to the overseer on the premises, will be shewn the land. The terms of sale will be one fourth part of the purchase money paid on the 1st day of June, 1805, and the balance in three equal annual payments from that day, each instalment to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.—Bond with approved security, together with a deed of trust on the land, will be required of the purchaser, to secure the payment. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living at Scotch-Town, in Hanover county.

If the above land is not sold before, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, on the terms before mentioned, on the 23d day of August next, if fair—if not, the next fair day. In either case, the purchaser will have leave to seed wheat as soon after that time as he may choose—and may be furnished with the crop of corn, &c. that may be made on the plantation this year, say from two to three hundred barrels.

John M. Sheppard.

Scotch Town, May 30, 1804. t23A.

☞ *The survey by which the turnpike road from Staunton to the Point of Fork, is to run, goes immediately through the above mentioned land, convenient to a handsome situation for building, and good water.*

J. M. SHEPPARD.

For Sale,

A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE CARPENTER. For terms apply to

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co.

July 9, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT. 34

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, praying the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increase of the capital of the said Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale, a bargain in his present stock of

GOODS,

CONSISTING of Dry Goods, Groceries, Medicines, Glass & Crockery Ware—amount about 8coo dols.—For one half, a credit of two years will be given—and for the balance, good bonds, payable at a short date—or Negroes will be taken. Any person desirous of engaging in the mercantile business, will have an excellent opportunity. The assortment is well chosen—such as will suit this place.

Richard Mason,

Williamsburg.

STAUNTON.

William Chambers,

AT the sign of General Wayne, continues his house of PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, *as usual,* and begs leave to inform his friends in the low country, who may wish to visit the mountains this season, either for health or pleasure, that a STAGE runs every Wednesday from *Richmond* to *Staunton;* and for the convenience of those intending for the different Springs, he has fitted up an excellent Hack, with a careful Driver, to enable them to pursue their journey, without the trouble of bringing horses so great a distance.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who travel in their own carriages, or on horse-back, will find at his house that accommodation and comfort so often wanted in a long journey, and on liberal terms.

Staunton, July 9th, 1804.

For Sale,

That beautiful and well improved TENEMENT, on the hill, now occupied by Mr. Ben. Mosby.

THIS property lies near the Capitol, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood. Terms of sale will be made known, by applying to

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, July 12, 1804.

To be Let,

Until the 10th January, and possession given immediately,

THE BRICK HOUSE, next to Mr. Orris Paine's, lately occupied by Mr. Cornillon. There is on the premises, Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Bureaus, Bed-steads, Chairs, &c. to be disposed of at private sale. Apply to J. A. CHEVALLIE.

July 24, 1804. 2

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, pronounced on the fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and one, and amended by the Chancery Court for the district of Williamsburg, in April last, WILL BE SOLD, *on the premises, to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of August next, to satisfy a debt due from the estate of Hugh Nelson, dec. late of the county of York, to Nathaniel Burwell,*

A Tract of LAND,

IN the county of Hanover, belonging to the estate of the said Hugh Nelson, deceased, containing about 380 acres, more or less, lying on both sides the South Anna river, together with the Merchant Mill and its appurtenances, which for a number of years past has been occupied by Micajah Crew, as a manufacturing mill. Possession of the mill may be had immediately, and of the plantation at the end of the year. The above property will be sold upon a credit till the fourteenth day of March, 1806, for nine hundred pounds, with interest thereon, at six per centum per annum, from the 16th day of July, 1800, till the day of sale—part of the purchase money and the residue of the purchase money is to be paid in cash.

The commissioners, or any two of them, will then convey the premises to the purchaser, immediately executing a deed of trust for the premises to the commissioners, with a relinquishment of dower, if required, authorising two of the commissioners, on the non-payment of the aforesaid sum of nine hundred pounds and the interest aforesaid, with interest thereon at six per centum per annum, from the day of sale to the time of payment, upon four weeks notice in any newspaper published in the city of Richmond, to sell the premises.

A particular description of the property, is omitted; because it is supposed that any person wishing to become a purchaser, would first view the premises. Micajah Crew, who lives adjoining the property, will shew it, and give any further information that may be required.

The Commissioners.

July 19th, 1804. 4w

Sales at Auction.

On Tuesday the 7th day of August next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Office of the subscribers,

A Lot of Land,

CONTAINING 4 acres, more or less, lying at the Bowling Green, commonly known by the name of Du-Val's Village.—Also, 4 half acre Lots in the vicinty of Richmond, known and denoted by the survey and plot made by William G. Payne for William Du-Val, and Nos. 88, 89, 90 and 91. The titles will be made, and six months credit allowed the purchasers, on giving Bond with approved security.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co.
Auctioneers.

July 18th, 1804.

United States of America, 5th Circuit,
Virginia District, May term, 1804.

Charles Herries and Company, Plts.
AGAINST
Carter B. Harrison, administrator with the will annexed of Benjamin Harrison, deceased, and James Bruce Nicholls, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant James Bruce Nicholls not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant James Bruce Nicholls do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; sash and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. wam.

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, May 19th, 1804,

BETWEEN
William Glover and Elizabeth Glover, executor and executrix of Joseph Glover, dec. *Plts.*
AND
James Gordon, Walter Monteith, and William Robertson, surviving partners of Gordon, Monteith & Company, and Carter B. Harrison, executor of James Willison, deceased, *Defts.*

THE defendants James Gordon, Walter Monteith, and William Robertson, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 8th, 1804,

BETWEEN
Robert Dunbar, attorney in fact for John Ritchie, jun. and Jane his wife, late Jane Hay, and Ann Hay of the kingdom of Great-Britain, *Plts.*
AND
Gavin Lawson and Thomas Fitzhugh, executors of Alexander Rose, dec. *Defts.*

THE defendant Gavin Lawson not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

8w.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 28th day of May, 1804,

BETWEEN
William Roberts, Plaintiff,
AND
Roger Dixon, eldest son and heir of Roger Dixon, deceased, Thomas Roberts, and Daniel Barret, Defendants.

THE defendant Roger Dixon not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *it is ordered,* that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

(*BY AUTHORITY.*)

Scheme of a LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
5	do.	of 1,000	make	5,000
6	do.	of 500	——	3,000
10	do.	of 200	——	2,000
20	do.	of 100	——	2,000
100	do.	of 50	——	5,000
250	do.	of 30	——	7,500
420	do.	of 25	——	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20	——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15	——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after 2,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000	do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,			150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

MUTUAL INSURANCE OFFICE,
Richmond, July 2, 1804.

THE very extraordinary FIRES that have taken place since the institution of the Mutual Insurance against Fire on goods and furniture in the state of Virginia, renders it necessary to call a quota from each member who was insured previous to the 23d of February last.—The Board of Directors therefore resolve, and it is hereby required, that each member insured as aforesaid shall pay to the cashier general of this company in Richmond, on or before the first day of October next, one full quota, that is to say, the full amount of premiums as expressed in their respective policies.

A compliance with this requisition will reinstate the funds agreeable to the intention of the law and the rules and regulations of this company, and thereby enable them to pay for losses in future—and when it is considered that many of the members have been insured more than six years for premiums which do not average more than 3 per cent. the advantages of this humane institution will no doubt be properly appreciated.

Punctuality is expected; and when the members of this company advert to the Incorporation Act,* they will see the necessity of a strict compliance with the above requisition. It is, however, pleasing to reflect that we have succoured the distresses of so many of our fellow creatures who might have been reduced to poverty; and had they not insured in this company, they might not have insured at all, while our own property has been at the same time insured for less than half as much as it would have cost, had we insured elsewhere, notwithstanding the most extraordinary fires that were ever known before in this state.

Benjamin Du-Val,
President M. I. C.

* As each member has been furnished with a copy of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations of the Company, by referring to which, they will see the Incorporation Act.

☞ *The printers in this state are requested to insert the above, once a week for four weeks, in their respective papers.*

To Rent,

FOR one year, possession to be delivered on the first October next, two fire proof brick TENEMENTS, calculated for Warehouses, situated near the Basin and contiguous to the most busy part of the town.

They will be rented separately or together, as may best suit the persons who may bargain for them.

The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM, who is authorised to lease them.

July 24th, 1804. tf

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1804.

The ship Aurora, capt. Follensbee, in 35 days from Liverpool, arrived at Newburyport on the 16th inst.—She has brought London papers to the 5th of June, which state, that Bonaparte was proclaimed Emperor, in Paris, the 20th of May. Jerome and Lucien do not share in the general elevation of the family; they are to remain simple citizens, and are excluded from the succession to the empire. Most of the northern powers have received assurances from Russia, of effectual protection in the event of being attacked by France. It is also stated, that Moreau and some others, are to be pardoned. Mr. Drake and family have reached Berlin in safety—and the rumor is, that a continental war would speedily take place.—That Russia is soon to declare war against France—and that Louis XVIII. will be acknowledged king of France by all the members of the coalition, and all conquests but in his name will be renounced.

COMMERCIAL.

The agent of the Asiatic council of the Batavian republic, has the honor of informing the merchants of the United States, that the supreme government of the East India company at Batavia has decreed:

That to such American vessels as shall shew a disposition to be in anywise or manner useful to the honorable the company, either by carrying passengers at a reasonable rate, or by the faithful delivery of the papers entrusted to them—the director general is authorised to promise, and, in the name of the government, to assure, that in proportion to the services rendered by them, they shall, in preference to all others, be obliged and favored.

It is further decreed, that all documents and prices current are to be legalized by me, should they be respected.

It is requested, that the papers may be left at the office, a day previous to their being forwarded.

J. H. C. HEINEKEN.

Philadelphia, July 20th, 1804.

Extracts from an English paper.

To the Editor of the British Press.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, by a letter I received this morning from a correspondent in Germany, that Dr. Olbers has discovered a planet, which, from its immense size, he has call'd *Hercules*. It is three times the size of *Jupiter*, and goes round the Sun in the space of 211 years, because it is supposed to be 3,047,000,000 of miles from the Sun. It looks to the naked eye like a star of the sixth magnitude, and is now in the sign *Gemini*.—Dr. Olbers observed, on the 8th of December last, that it moved, and on the 5th of February, that it was a planet, attended by seven satellites, one of which is twice the size of the earth. It is in 13 degrees North amplitude; its eccentricity is 1100, and the Sun to an inhabitant of the Earth placed in it, with our powers of vision, would appear no larger than the smallest fixed Stars.

G. BURITON.

French Preparations.—The following intelligence was communicated by capt. W. Cooke, a passenger in the Tamerlane, arrived at Boston from Amsterdam.

Captain C. left Boulogne the 20th April. At that time there were lying in the harbor, inside the pier heads, 500 gun brigs and schooners; 600 pinnaces, rowing 32 oars and carrying 50 men; 300 hoys and batteaux plats, and several prams. The latter have three keels, two decks; and carry 20 twenty-four pounders and 50 horses. The line of encampment extended from Boulogne 3 leagues to the southward. It was said to contain 150 men, and new recruits were daily arriving. A few days previous to Capt. C's. leaving Boulogne, the admiral of the fleet and two generals were recalled to Paris, and others sent to take their stations. This created considerable alarm, which was heightened by an attempt to fire the fleet in Boulogne Basin, on the night of the 15th April. In consequence of this, the city gates were closed, the play house doors and all public places guarded, and every person in them examined. Those who did not give a good account of themselves were committed to prison. No stranger was allowed to remain more than 24 hours in the city, let his business be ever so urgent, if not in the public service. The harbors making at Ambleteuse, Etaples and Vermarenx, employed each 2000 men, every tide, night and day—but were not in a situation to take more than 200 small boats in. There generally lay in good weather before Boulogne and Ambleteuse 25 or 30 sail of English men of war at anchor. None of the French ships lay in Boulogne road. Every easterly wind, small fleets ventured along shore from the eastward toward Boulogne, but so close to the shore as to be covered by the batteries and flying artillery. Notwithstanding which the enemy frequently succeeded in driving them ashore or into some port.

In Calais harbor there lay about 70 flat boats, and forty-seven were building and two prams.

The inhabitants had quartered on them 1000 chasseurs, 500 hussars, and 500 Italian soldiers, under the command of General Vandam. No stranger was allowed to visit the quays or ramparts fronting the sea. All look outs on private houses were sealed up that no signal might be given to the enemy that lay before the harbor at anchor.

We have been favoured, by a distinguished merchant of this city, with a perusal of several recent letters from Paris. From one dated the 9th of May, we extract the following remarks upon the subject of the American claims, a subject which, either for the want of of talents in those intrusted with the management of it, or from some worse cause, seems daily to become more intricate and embarressed.

Gaz, U. States.

"As yet nothing is done. The difference between the Commissioners and our Minister still continues. They think they are not accountable to him or any person, and of course refuse to explain; and until the cases they have rejected are finally decided upon all is at a stand and will remain so. We therefore, yesterday petitioned the Minister to obtain all the information on the rejected cases, and that he would take the proper and necessary measures with the French government to have them finally settled, that certificates should be issued on all the liquidated claims; and that he would for such certificates issue bills for an account for such parts as could not (in case the 20 millions should not be sufficient to pay all, and a per rata should be adopted) injure any one.

"The delay has augmented the debt full a million of livres; and it is very probable this government will make it a question who shall pay it.—However right the commissioners may be, they and Mr. Skipwith refusing to consult or communicate with our minister since his appointing them is certainly unjustifiable. A friendly communication would have kept all right and in good humour; I think I may add, would have procured payments long since. A great many persons whose claims are rejected complain bitterly of the commissioners refusing to communicate with them for the purpose of explaining the business, or to give them any reasons why their claims are rejected. The apartment where they examine the papers and deliberate, is declared to be private, and no person is admitted; and that even in the antichamber, they never see more than one of the gentlemen; and that one declines to explain. This conduct occasions general discontent. The commissioners in England admit every one, and explain freely. It appears to me that the only questions for the commissioners to decide are; Is A. B. a citizen of the United States? was the debt contracted before September 1800? Is it of a nature to be excluded by any preceding article? All the papers are at their command.—The reporter gives them attested copies and translations, so that there can be no difficulty in determining; and notwithstanding this, the conjectural note, is not yet gone through; and until it is settled no othher account will be examined. Besides the embargo business which I hear will soon be finished, several accounts lie over for want of proof; now to delay others on that account appears to me absurd. Twelve months may pass, and that proof may not arrive; and 12 months only are allowed for settling all claims. Another matter you will think very strange: many claims are admitted by our commissioners which are afterwards rejected by the French board; the documents being taken from the French bureau before they had been examined there. From what I am able to judge of this business, it will not be finally settled twelve months hence; and God knows whether any bills will be issued before, unless, indeed the president has given full instructions to Mr. Livingston; for I am satisfied that the minister will not act unless he is fully instructed—He leaves Paris the 12th and goes by the way of Dieppe to London, so that you may calculate on two months in which nothing can be done.

"The manner in which this business is conducted gives no favourable idea of our character either to the governments or individuals; and will force many to accept of thirty per cent on their claims, to obtain money for present support.

"I wish some of my friends would try Fecamp with a few small cargoes of coffee, cocoa, sugar, cotton and dye-woods. I am sure it would do well—and the best remittance would be in bills on the United States.

"The 4th of July is the day appointed for installing the Emperor" *Mer. Adv.*

The French Minister of the Marine and Colonies to the Maritime Prefects and to the Commissary General of Marine at Antwerp.

"There are no means, Citizen Prefect, which our enemies leave unemployed to obtain intelligence from the Ports of the Republic, and to procure information of our maratime force, as well as of its movements. I have just received information of a new manœuvre which they practice, the effect of which it is necessary to gaurd against.

"There are few neutral vessels bound for the ports of France, which on the eve of entering are not visited by English cruisers; the object of these visits is not only to learn the destination and cargo of the ships; but it appears that these visiting vessels almost always take one or more of the crew out of each neutral, which they replace by an equal number of spies, whose continuance in the ports lasts as long as that of the ship.

"However great the precaution may have been which you have hitherto prescribed relative to neutrals admitted into the ports, it is possible, they may not be sufficient to frustrate their manœuvres, and therefore you must use the following means. You will recommend that a very rigorous examination be made of the crews of all neutrals, which may come into the ports of your district, and if from this visit it should result that any Englishman, or other suspicious person, is found on board, he must be immediately arrested, as well as the rest of the crew; they must be interrogated with every precaution necessary to the discovery of the truth.

"Should a captain of a neutral vessel be convicted of having received on board and introduced into France, men sent from English cruzers, without having made such declaration on his arrival, he will be treated as an accomplice, and his vessel confiscated.

"In order that no pretext of ignorance may be alledged by the neutrals to evade the rigour of these arrangements it is desirable that they should receive the utmost publicity.

(Signed) "DECRES."

NEW-YORK, July 17.

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

The shocking catastrophe which has recently occurred, terminating the life of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and which has spread a gloom over our city that will not be speedily dissipated, demand that the circumstances which led to it, or were intimately connected with it, should not be concealed from the world. When they shall be truly and fairly disclosed, however some may question the soundness of his judgment on this occasion, all must be ready to do justice to the purity of his views, and the nobleness of his nature. It will only here be added, that the authenticity of the documents and the accuracy of the information which we have at last obtained, are beyond any question; and must put an end to all mistake or misrepresentation.

The following is the correspondence that passed between General Hamilton and Colonel Burr, together with an explanation of the conduct, motives and views of General Hamilton, written with his own hand the evening before the meeting took place and only to have seen in the deplorable event that followed. *Ev. Post.*

No. 1.

SIR, *New-York, June* 18, 1804.

I send for your perusal a letter signed Charles D. Cooper, which, though apparently published some time ago, has but very recently come to my knowledge. Mr. Van Ness, who does me the favor to deliver this, will point out to you that clause of the letter to which I particularly request your attention.

You must perceive, Sir, the necessity of a prompt and unqualified acknowledgment or denial of the use of any expression which would warrant the assertions of Dr. Cooper. I have the honor to be, Your Obedient Servant. A. BURR.

General Hamilton,

No. 2.

SIR, *New-York, June* 20th 1804.

I have maturely reflected on the subject of your letter of the 18th inst. and the more I have reflected, the more I have become convinced that I could not without manifest impropriety make the avowal or disavowal which you seem to think necessary. The clause pointed out by Mr. Van Ness is in these terms. "I could detail to you a *still more despicable* opinion which Hamilton *has expressed* of Mr. Burr." To endeavour to discover the meaning of this declaration, I was obliged to seek in the antecedent part of this letter for the opinion to which it referred, as having been already disclosed: I found it in these words, "General Hamilton and Judge Kent have declared in *substance*, that they looked upon Mr. Burr to be a *dangerous man*, and one *who ought not to be trusted with the reins of government.*"

The language of Doctor Cooper plainly implies, that *he* considered this opinion of you, which he attributes to me, as a *despicable* one; but he affirms that I have expressed some other, *still more despicable*; without, however, mentioning to whom, when, or where. 'Tis evident that the phrase "still more despicable" admits of infinite shades from very light to very dark. How am I to judge of the degree intended? or how shall I annex any precise idea to language so indefinite?

Between Gentlemen, *despicable* and *more despicable* are not worth the pains of a distinction: when therefore you do not interrogate me, as to the opinion which is specifically ascribed to me, I must conclude, that you view it as within the limits to which the animadversion of political opponents upon each other may justifiably extend, and consequently as not warranting the idea of it which Doctor Cooper appears to entertain. If so, what precise inference could you draw, as a guide for your conduct, were I to acknowledge that I had expressed an opinion of you *still more depicable* than the one which is particularized? How could you be sure that even this opinion had exceeded the bounds which you would yourself deem admissible between political opponents?

But I forbear further comment on the embarrassment, to which the requisition you have made naturally leads. The occasion forbids a more ample illustration, though nothing could be more easy than to pursue it.

Repeating that I cannot reconcile it with propriety to make the acknowledgment or denial you desire, I will add that I deem it inadmissible on principle, to consent to be interrogated as to the justness of the *inference* which may be drawn by others from whatever I may have said of a political opponent in the course of a fifteen years competition.—If there were no other objection to it, this is sufficient; that it would tend to expose my sincerity and delicacy to injurious imputation from every person who may at any time have conceived the *import* of my expressions, differently from what I may then have intended or may afterwards recollect. I stand ready to avow or disavow promptly and explicitly any precise or definite opinion which I may be charged with having declared of any Gentleman. More than this cannot fitly be expected from me; and especially it cannot be reasonably expected that I shall enter into an explanation upon a basis so vague as that which you have adopted. I trust on more reflection you will see the matter in the same light with me. If not I can only regret the circumstance, and must abide the consequences.

The publication of Doctor Cooper was never seen by me 'till after the receipt of your letter. I have the honor to be, &c.

A. HAMILTON.

Col. Burr.

No. 3.

SIR, New-York, June 21, 1804.

Your letter of the 20th instant has been this day received. Having considered it attentively I regret to find in it nothing of that sincerity and delicacy which you profess to value.

Political opposition can never absolve gentlemen from the necessity of a rigid adherence to the laws of honour, and the rules of decorum. I neither claim such privilege nor indulge it in others.

The common sense of mankind affixes to the epithet adopted by Dr. Cooper, the idea of dishonor. It has been publicly applied to me under the sanction of your name. The question is not, whether he has understood the meaning of the word, or has used it according to syntax, and with grammatical accuracy; but whether you have authorised this application, either directly or by uttering expressions or opinions derogatory to my honor.—The time "when" is in your own knowledge, but no way material to me, as the calumny has now first been disclosed, so as to become the subject of my notice, and as the effect is present and palpable.

Your letter has furnished me with new reasons for requiring a definite reply. I have the honor to be Sir, your obedient, A. BURR.

General Hamilton.

On Saturday the 22d of June, General Hamilton, for the first time called on Mr. P. and communicated to him the preceding correspondence. He informed him that in conversation with Mr. V. N. at the time of receiving the last letter, he told Mr. V. N. that he considered that letter as rude and offensive, and that it was not possible for him to give it any other answer than that Mr. Burr must take such steps as he might think proper. He said farther, that Mr. V. N. requested him to take time to deliberate, and then return an answer, when he might possibly entertain a different opinion, and that he would call on him to receive it. That his reply to Mr. V. N. was, that he did not perceive it possible for him to give any other answer than that he had mentioned, unless Mr. Burr would take back his last letter and write one which would admit of a different reply. He then gave Mr. P. the letter hereafter mentioned of the 22d of June, to be delivered to Mr. V. N. when he should call on Mr. P. for an answer, and went to his country house.

The next day General Hamilton received while there the following letter.

No. 4.

SIR, June 23, 1804

In the afternoon of yestesday, I reported to Col. Burr the result of my last interview with you, and appointed the evening to receive his further instructions. Some private engagements, however, prevented me from calling on him till this morning. On my return to the city I found upon enquiry, both at your office and house, that you had returned to your residence in the country. Lest an interview there might be less agreeable to you than elsewhere, I have taken the liberty of addressing you this note to enquire when and where it will be most convenient to you to receive a communication. Your most obedient and very humble servant.

W. P. VAN NESS.

General Hamilton.

Mr. P——understood from General Hamilton that he immediately answered, that if the communication was pressing he would receive it at his Country-House that day; if not, he would be at his house in town the next morning at nine o'clock. But he did not give Mr. P. any copy of this note.

No. 5.

SIR, New-York, June 22.

Your first letter, in a style too peremptory, made a demand, in my opinion, unprecedented and unwarrantable. My answer, pointing out the embarrassment, gave you an opportunity to take a less exceptionable course. You have not chosen to do it; but by your late letter received this day, containing expressions *indecorous* and improper, you have increased the difficulties to explanation intrinsically incident to the nature of your application.

If by a "definitive reply," you mean the direct avowal or disavowal required in your first letter, I have no other answer to give, than that which has already been given. If you mean any thing different, admitting of greater latitude, it is requisite that you should explain.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Aaron Burr, Esq.

This letter, although dated on the 22d June, remained in Mr. P's possession until the 25th, within which period he had several conversations with Mr. V. N. In these conversations Mr. P. endeavoured to illustrate and enforce the propriety of the ground General Hamilton had taken. Mr. P. mentioned to Mr. V. N. as the result, that if Col. Burr would write a letter, requesting to know in substance whether in the conversation to which Dr. Cooper alluded, any particular instance of dishonorable conduct was imputed to Col. Burr, or whether there was any impeachment of his private character, Gen. Hamilton would declare to the best of his recollection what passed in that conversation; and Mr. P. read to Mr. V. N. a paper containing the substance of what Gen. H would say on this subject, which is as follows:—

No. 6.

"General Hamilton says he cannot imagine to what Dr. Cooper may have alluded, unless it were to a conversation at Mr. Taylor's, in Albany, last winter (at which Mr. Taylor, he, and General H. were present) General Hamilton cannot recollect distinctly the particulars of that conversation, so as to undertake to repeat them, without running the risk of varying, or omitting what might be deemed important circumstances. The expressions are entirely forgotten, and the specific ideas imperfectly remembered; but to the best of his recollection, it consisted of comments on the political principles and views of Col. Burr, and the results that might be expected from them in the event of his election as Governor, without reference to any particular instance of past conduct, or to private character."

After the delivery of the letter of the 22d, as above mentioned, in another interview with Mr. V. N. he desired Mr. P. to give him, in writing, the substance of what he had proposed on the part of Gen. Hamilton, which Mr. P. did in the words following:—

No. 7.

"In answer to a letter properly adapted to obtain from General Hamilton a declaration whether he had charged Col. Burr with any particular instance of dishonourable conduct, or had impeached his private character, either in the conversation alluded to by Dr. Cooper, or in any other particular instance to be specified

He would be able to answer consistently with his honor, and the truth, in substance, that the conversation to which Dr. Cooper alluded, turned wholly on political topics, and did not attribute to Col. Burr any instance of dishonorable conduct, nor relate to his private character; and in relation to any other language or conversation of Gen. H. which Col. Burr will specify, a prompt and frank avowal or denial will be given.

On the 26th June, Mr. P. received the following letter:

No. 8.

SIR,

The letter which you yesterday delivered me, and your subsequent communication, in Col. Burr's opinion, evince no disposition on the part of Gen. Hamilton to come to a satisfactory accommodation. The injury complained of and the reparation expected, are so definitively expressed in Col. Burr's letter of the 21st instant, that there is not perceived a necessity for further explanation on his part. The difficulty that would result from confining the enquiry to any particular times and occasions must be manifest. The denial of a specified conversation only, would leave strong implications that on other occasions improper language had been used. When and where injurious opinions and expressions have been uttered by Gen. Hamilton must be best known to him, and of him only will Col. Burr enquire. No denial or declaration will be satisfactory, unless it be general, so as wholly to exclude the idea that rumours derogatory to Col. Burr's honor, have originated with Gen. Hamilton, or have been *fairly* inferred from any thing he has said. A definitive reply to a requisition of this nature was demanded by Col. Burr's letter of the 21st instant. This being refused, invites the alternative alluded to in Gen. Hamilton's letter of the 20th.

It was required by the position in which the controversy was placed by Gen. Hamilton on Friday last, and I was immediately furnished with a communication demanding a personal interview. The necessity of this measure has not, in the opinion of Col. Burr, been diminished by the General's last letter, or any communication which has since been received. I am consequently again instructed to deliver you a message, as soon as it may be convenient to you to receive it. I beg therefore you will be so good as to inform me at what hour I can have the pleasure of seeing you. Your most obedient, and very humble serv't.

W. P. VAN NESS.

Nathaniel Pendleton, Esq. June 26th.

No. 9.

SIR, June 26th, 1804.

I have communicated the letter which you did me the honor to write to me of this date to Gen. Hamilton. The expectations now disclosed on the part of Col. Burr appear to him to have greatly extended the original ground of enquiry, and instead of presenting a particular and definitive case for explanation seem to aim at nothing less than an inquisition into his most confidential conversations, as well as others, through the whole period of his acquaintance with Col. Burr.

While he was prepared to meet the particular case fairly and fully, he thinks it inadmissible that he should be expected to answer at large as to every thing that he may possibly have said, in relation to the character of Colonel Burr, at any time, or upon any occasion. Though he is not conscious that any charges which are in circulation to the prejudice of Col. Burr have originated with him, except one which may have been so considered, and which has long since been fully explained between Col. Burr and himself—yet he cannot consent to be questioned generally as to any *rumour* which may be afloat derogatory to the character of Col. Burr without specification of the several rumours, many of them probably unknown to him. He does not, however, mean to authorise any conclusions as to the real nature of his conduct in relation to Col. Burr, by his declining so loose and vague a basis of explanation, and he disavows an unwillingness to come to a satisfactory, provided it be an honorable accommodation. His objection is, the very indefinite ground which Col. Burr has assumed, in which he is sorry to be able to discern nothing short of predetermined hostility. Presuming therefore, that it will be adhered to, he has instructed me to receive the message which you have in charge to deliver. For this purpose, I shall be at home and at your command to-morrow morning, from eight to ten o'clock. I have the honor to be respectfully your obedient servant,

NATHANIEL PENDLETON.

William P. Van Ness, Esq.

No. 10.

SIR,

The letter which I had the honor to receive from you, under date of yesterday, states among other things, that in General Hamilton's opinion, Col. Burr has taken a very indefinite ground, in which he evinces nothing short of predetermined hostility, and that Gen. H. thinks it inad-

missible that the enquiry should extend to his confidential as well as other conversations. On this, Col. Burr can only reply, that secret whispers denouncing his fame and impeaching his honor, are, at least, equally injurious with slanders publicly uttered; that Gen. H. had at no time, and in no place, a right to use any such injurious expressions; and that the partial negative he is disposed to give, with the reservations he wished to make, are proofs that he has done the injury specified.

Col. Burr's request was, in the first instance, proposed in a form the most simple, in order that Gen. Hamilton might give to the affair that course to which he might be induced by his temper and his knowledge of facts. Col. Burr trusted with confidence, that from the frankness of a soldier and the candour of a gentleman [illegible] expect an ingenuous declaration [illegible] he had reason to believe, Gen. H. [illegible] expressions derogatory to his [illegible] have had the magnanimity to retract them; and that if, from his language injurious inferences had been improperly drawn, he would have perceived the propriety of correcting errors, which might thus have been widely diffused. With these impressions, Col. Burr was greatly surprized at receiving a letter which he considered as evasive, and which, in a manner, he deemed not altogether decorous. In one expectation, however, he was not wholly deceived; for the close of Gen. Hamilton's letter contained an intimation that if Col. Burr should dislike his refusal to acknowledge or deny, he was ready to meet the consequences. This, Col. Burr deemed a sort of defiance, and would have felt justified in making it the basis of an immediate message—but as the communications contained something concerning the indefiniteness of the request, as he believed it rather the offspring of false pride than of reflection, and as he felt the utmost reluctance to proceed to extremities, while any other hope remained, his request was repeated in terms more explicit. The replies and propositions on the part of Gen. Hamilton have in Col. Burr's opinion been constantly in substance the same.

Col. Burr disavows all motives of predetermined hostility, a charge by which he thinks insult is added to injury. He feels as a gentleman should feel when his honor is impeached or assailed, and without sensations of hostility or wishes of revenge, he is determined to vindicate that honor at such hazard as the nature of the case demands.

The length to which this correspondence has extended, only tending to prove that the satisfactory address, earnestly desired, cannot be obtained, he deems it useless to offer any proposition except the simple message which I shall now have the honor to deliver.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient and humble servant, W. P. VAN NESS.

Wednesday Morning, June 27th, 1804.

With this letter, a message was received, such as was to be expected, containing an invitation, which was accepted, and Mr. P. informed Mr. V. N. he should hear from him the next day as to further particulars.

This letter was delivered to Gen. H. on the same evening, and a very short conversation ensued between him and Mr. P. who was to call on him very early the next morning, for a further conference. When he did so, Gen. Hamilton said he had not understood whether the message and answer was definitively concluded, or whether another meeting was to take place for that purpose between Mr. P. and Mr V. N. Under the latter impression, and as the last letter contained matter that naturally lead to animadversion, he gave Mr. P. a paper of remarks in his own hand writing, to be communicated to Mr. V. N. if the state of the affair had rendered it proper.

In the further interview with Mr. V. N. that day, after explaining the causes which had induced Gen. Hamilton to suppose that the state of the affair did not render it improper, he offered this paper to Mr. V. N.—but he declined receiving it, alledging, that he considered the correspondence as closed by the acceptance of the message that he had delivered.

Mr. P. informed Mr. V. N. of the inducements mentioned by Gen. Hamilton in those remarks, for the postponing the meeting until the close of the circuit; and as this was uncertain, Mr. P. was to let him know when it would be convenient.

On Friday, the 6th of July, the circuit being closed, Mr. P. gave this information, and that Gen. Hamilton would be ready at any time after the Sunday following. On Monday the particulars were arranged, and the public are but too well acquainted with the sad result.

The paper above alluded to is as follows—

No. 11.

Remarks on the letter of June 27, 1804.

Whether the observations of this letter are designed merely to justify the result which is indicated in the close of the letter, or may be intended to give an opening for rendering any thing explicit which may have been deemed vague heretofore, can only be judged of by the sequel. At any rate it appears to me necessary, not to be misunderstood. Mr. Pendleton is therefore authorised to say, that in the course of the present discussion, written or verbal, there has been no intention to evade, defy or insult, but a sincere disposition to avoid extremities, if it could be done with propriety. With this view G. H. has been ready to enter into a frank and free explanation on any and every object of a specific nature; but to answer a general and abstract enquiry, embracing a period too long for any accurate recollection, and exposing him to unpleasant criticisms from, or unpleasant discussions with, any and every person, who may have understood him in any unfavorable sense. This (admitting that he could answer in a manner the most satisfactory to Col. Burr) he should deem inadmissible, in principle and precedent, and humiliating in practice. To this therefore he can never submit. Frequent allusions has been made to slanders said to be in circulation. Whether they are openly or in whispers, they have a form and a shape, and might be specified.

If the alternative alluded to in the close of the letter is definitively tendered, it must be accepted: the time, place and manner to be afterwards regulated. I should not think it right, in the midst of a circuit court, to withdraw my services from those who may have confided important interests to me, and expose them to the embarrassment of seeking other counsel, who may not have time to be sufficiently instructed in their cause. I shall also want a little time to make some arrangements respecting my own affairs.

—

The following paper, in the hand writing of Gen. Hamilton, was inclosed in his will, and some other papers in a packet addressed to one of his executors, which was of course not to have been delivered but in case of the melancholy event that has happened. As it contains his motives and reflections on the causes that have led to this fatal catastrophe, it is deemed proper to communicate it to the public.

No. 12.

On my expected interview with Col. Burr. I think it proper to make some remarks explanatory of my conduct, motives and views.

I was certainly desirous of avoiding this interview, for the most cogent reasons.

1. My religious and moral principles are strongly opposed to the practice of duelling, and it would ever give me pain to be obliged to shed the blood of a fellow creature in a private combat, forbidden by the laws.

2. My wife and children are extremely dear to me, and my life is of the utmost importance to them, in various views.

3. I feel a sense of obligation towards my creditors, who, in case of accident to me, by the forced sale of my property, may be in some degree sufferers. I did not think myself at liberty, as a man of probity, lightly to expose them to this hazard.

4. I am conscious of no *ill will* to Col. Burr, distinct from political opposition, which, as I trust, has proceeded from pure and upright motives.

Lastly. I shall hazard much, and can possibly gain nothing, by the issue of the interview.

But it was, as I conceive, impossible for me to avoid it. There were *intrinsic* difficulties in the thing, and *artificial* embarrassments, from the manner of proceeding on the part of Col. Burr.

Intrinsic, because it is not to be denied, that my animadversions on the political principles, character and views of Col. Burr, have been extremely severe; and on different occasions, I, in common with many others, have made very unfavorable criticisms on particular instances of the private conduct of this gentleman.

In proportion as these impressions were entertained with sincerity and uttered with motives and for purposes which might appear to me commendable, would be the difficulty (until they could be removed by evidence of their being erroneous) of explanation or apology. The disavowal required of me by Col. Burr, in a general and indefinite [illegible] was out of my power, if it had really been proper for me to submit to be so questioned; but I was sincerely of opinion that this could not be; and in this opinion I was confirmed by that of a very moderate and judicious friend whom I consulted. Besides that Col. Burr appeared to me to assume, in the first instance, a tone unnecessarily peremptory and menacing; and in the second, positively offensive. Yet I wished, as far as might be practicable, to leave a door open to accommodation.—This, I think, will be inferred from the written communications made by me and by my directions, and would be confirmed by the conversations between Mr. Van Ness and myself, which arose out of the subject.

I am not sure whether, under all the circumstances, I did not go further in the attempt to accommodate, than a punctilious delicacy will justify. If so, I hope the motives I have stated will excuse me.

It is not my design, by what I have said, to affix any odium on the conduct of Col. Burr in this case—He doubtless has heard of animadversions of mine which bore very hard upon him; and it is probable that as usual they were accompanied with some falsehoods. He may have supposed himself under the necessity of acting as he has done—I hope the grounds of his proceeding have been such as ought to satisfy his own conscience.

I trust, at the same time, that the world will do me the justice to believe, that I have not censured him on light grounds, nor from unworthy inducements. I certainly have had strong reasons for what I may have said; tho' it is possible that in some particulars, I may have been influenced by misconstruction or misinformation. It is also my ardent wish that I may have been more mistaken than I think I have been; and that he, by his future conduct, may shew himself worthy of all confidence and esteem, and prove an ornament and blessing to the country.

As well because it is possible that I may have injured Col. Burr, however convinced myself that my opinions and declarations have been well founded, as from my general principles and temper in relation to similar affairs—I have resolved, if our interview is conducted in the usual manner, and it pleases God to give me the opportunity, to *reserve* and *throw away* my first fire, and I *have thoughts* even of *reserving* my second fire—and thus giving a double opportunity to Col. Burr to pause and reflect.

It is not, however, my intention to enter into any explanations on the ground. Apology, from principle I hope, rather than pride, is out of the question.

To those, who, with me, abhorring the practice of duelling, may think that I ought on no account to have added to the number of bad examples, I answer, that my *relative* situation, as well in public as private, enforcing all the considerations which constitute what men of the world denominate honor, imposed on me (as I thought) a peculiar necessity not to decline the call. The ability to be in future useful, whether in resisting mischief or effecting good, in those crises of our public affairs, which seem likely to happen, would probably be inseparable from a conformity with public prejudice in this particular.

A. H.

—

WILL.

In the name of God, Amen. I, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of the city of New-York, counsellor at law, do make this my last Will and Testament, as follows:

First. I appoint John B. Church, Nicholas Fish, and Nathaniel Pendleton, of the city aforesaid, Esquires, to be Executors and Trustees of this my Will: and I devise to them, their heirs and assigns, as joint tenants and not as tenants in common, all my estate real and personal whatsoever, and wheresoever, upon trust at their discretion, to sell and dispose of the same, at such time and times, in such manner, and upon such terms as they the survivors and survivor shall think fit; and out of the proceeds to pay all the debts which I shall owe at the time of my decease; in whole, if the fund be sufficient: proportionably, if it shall be insufficient; and the residue, if any there shall be, to pay and deliver to my excellent and dear wife, Elizabeth Hamilton.

Though, if it should please God to spare my life, I may look for a considerable surplus out of my present property: yet if he should speedily call me to the eternal world, a forced sale, as is usual, may possibly render it insufficient to satisfy my debts. I pray God that something may remain for the maintenance and education of my dear wife and children. But should it on the contrary happen, that there is not enough for the payment of my debts, I entreat my dear children, if they, or any of them, should ever be able, to make up the deficiency. I, without hesitation, commit to their delicacy a wish dictated by my own.—Though conscious that I have too far sacrificed the interests of my family to public avocations, and on this account have the less claim to burthen my children, yet I trust in their magnanimity to appreciate as they ought, this my request. In so unfavorable an event of things, the support of their dear mother, with the most respectful and tender attention, is a duty, all the sacredness of which, they will feel. Probably her own patrimonial resources will preserve her from indigence. But in all situations they are charged to bear in mind that she has been to them the most devoted and best of mothers.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my hand, the ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Signed, sealed, published and declared as and for his last Will and Testament, in our presence, who have subscribed the same in his presence, the words John B. Church being above interlined.

Dominick F. Blake.
Graham Burril.
Theo. B. Valleau.

New-York, Surrogate's Office, ss.—July 16th, 1804.

I do hereby certify the preceding to be a true copy of the original Will of Alexander Hamilton, deceased, now on file at my office.

SYLVANUS MILLER, Surrogate.

BALTIMORE, July 23, 1804.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The editors of the American were last evening favored by a respectable mercantile friend with French papers, received by the Henrietta, arrived yesterday in 48 days from Bordeaux, containing Paris dates to May 27, and Bordeaux to June 1. The late hour at which they were received, prevented us from having more than the following prominent article translated:

IMPERIAL DECREE,

Bearing regulations on the mode of presentation to the acception of the people of the proposition announced in article 142 of the organic senatus consulte, of the 28th Floreal, 12th year.

NAPOLEON by the grace of God, and by the constitutions of the republic, emperor of the French, upon the report of the ministers and council of state, of the 28th Floreal, year 12—Ordains the regulation, the tenor of which follows:—

Art. 1. There shall be open to the records of all the administrations and of all the municipalities, to the offices of all the tribunals, to all the justices of the peace, and to all the notaries-registers, upon which all the French are called upon to subscribe their votes on the following proposition.

"Do the people desire that the imperial dignity shall be hereditary in the direct, natural, legitimate and adoptive descendants of Napoleon Bonaparte, and in the direct, natural and legitimate descendants of Joseph and Lewis Bonaparte, as regulated by the organic senatus consulate, on the 28th Floreal, year 12."

Art. 2. The registers shall be open 12 days.

Art. 3. Immediately after the expiration of the time given for voting, each depositary of register shall be closed and said register shall be certified, and then directed and forwarded in the course of the two following days to the mayor of each municipality; and within the space of 24 hours, the latter shall forward the same to the under prefect of his district, with a note certified by him, and which shall be conformable to model, in present regulations under No. 1.

Art. 4. Twenty one days after the publication of the present regulation, the under prefect shall transmit to the prefect all the registers of his district, with a note by him certified, and which shall be conformable to model No. 2

Art. 5. Twenty five days after the publication of the present regulation, each prefect shall forward to the minister of the interior, all the registers of his department, with a general note by him certified, and which shall be conformable to model No. 3.

Art. 6. The prefects are authorised to put in extraordinary requisition, the gens d'armes, for the quick transmission of the registers of the several municipalities and the orders relative to the execution of the present regulation.

Art. 7. The ministers are charged with the execution of the present regulation, which shall be printed in the bulletin of the laws.

(Signed) NAPOLEAN.

By the emperor,
The Secretary of state.
(Signed) H. B MARAT.

Latest European News,

Received by the ship Aurora, from Liverpool, arrived at Newburyport.

LONDON, May 20.

Numerous American and other neutral vessels have been engaged at Leghorn as transports; it was reported there, that they were to convey French troops to Sardinia.

All the officers of the American frigate Philadelphia, have been liberated by the Dey of Tripoli, on the inteference of the French Consul.

May 27.

Most of the Northern coasts have received assurances from Russia, of effectual protection in the event of being attacked by France. The Emperor has issued orders to all his residents in Germany and in Italy, directing them to afford assistance and protection to all French emigrants who may be desirous to settle in the Russian territories.

Mr. Drake and family have reached Berlin.

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Yesterday we received the following extract of a letter from Paris:—

"Domiciliary visits are now constant in Paris, where every time Bonaparte appears on the parade, the military, who crowd ever avenue, enter the houses and search every closet in them, to be ascertained that neither arms nor suspected persons are contained therein; if any owner durst remonstrate against this intrusion, the answer is, *de par le Consul, taisez, vous!*

"The Senate lately assembled at St. Cloud to deliberate upon the powers to be confided to the new Emperor, and upon various matters connected with his elevation, but it did not form any conclusion on the subject.

"The Imperial Diadem and other regalia of the Corsican Adventurer, exceed in splendor every thing hitherto worn by any Monarch; they have been in complete readiness for more than three months.

"Moreau and some others are it is said, to be pardoned, Napoleon wishing, by this act of clemency, to signalize the commencement of his Imperial Government. The examinations in the temple are frequently renewed, and the prisoners, in passing to the hall, are each attended by two gens d'armse, through two double ranks of dragoons aud gens d'armes.

"Part of the army of Gen. Regnier has embarked on board the fleet at Toulon.

"Orders have been issued to the camps along the coast, that no officer or soldier shall, under any circumstances, be more than one day's march from his corps, and to hold themselves in readiness for service at an hour's notice."

A report has been brought by the Lisbon Mail, that Mr. Frere was daily expected to take his passage for England in consequence of an approaching war with this country. The Prince of peace, in answer to some complaint of Mr. Frere, respecting the words ascribed by the Moniteur to that Prince, is said to have replied, that if he wished satisfaction, it would be given by 600,000 Spaniards, that should be sent to join the army destined for the invasion of England.

United States of America, 5th Circuit,
Virginia District, May term, 1804.

James Callaway, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Matthew Dobson & Joshua Dobson, administrators of John Dobson, deceased, Defendants.

In Chancery, upon an injunction.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the West, by the river Neuse on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the East, and by a straight line from the first to the last mentioned water course on the North, containing 1200 acres, and forming almost a perfect square; better than one half of the tract consists of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the district of Hillsboro' is better calculated for raising stock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a most excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling house, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, smoke-house, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition suitable to the accommodation of a genteel family.—There is also on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding several thousand bushels of grain. If the whole tract should be thot too large for one purchaser, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Possession may be had this fall as soon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be sown earlier if desired by the purchaser. Such persons as may be disposed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Beauchan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillsborough, (N. C.) July 16, 1804. 3m.

Juvenile Education.

JOGILVIE takes this opportunity to intimate, that the midsummer-holydays in his school will expire about the middle of next month. He will continue to teach Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Elocution, Geometry, History, Political Economy, Natural and Moral Philosophy, with due attention, as his pupils become prepared, to the principles of criticism and composition. The young gentlemen who recently composed his senior class, having finished the studies in which they were engaged, have withdrawn from his school. He will therefore be prepared to receive from twelve or fifteen additional pupils. Youths from fourteen to sixteen years of age, who have attained a tolerable knowledge of the elements of literature, would be most acceptable to him, because most likely to be substantially and permanently benefitted by his exertions. Young men of more advanced years, whose opportunities for mental improvement at an early period of their lives, may have been peculiarly scanty or inauspicious, and such as may be desirous to qualify themselves for becoming instructors of youth, would probably reap considerable benefits from spending one or two years in this seminary. Whilst he can with perfect sincerity declare his willingness to afford young men who are really desirous to acquire information, and are at the same time disposed to observe the inviolable rules of academical regularity and decorum, every assistance and encouragement in the prosecution of their studies which he is qualified to bestow; he wishes to have it distinctly understood, that such as may have unhappily acquired inveterate habits of slothfulness and dissipation, could scarcely select a school, where such habits will encounter more decided, vigilant and probably painful counteraction. J O's charge for tuition is fifty dollars per annum, for instruction in the different departments of science, and forty dollars for instruction in the elementary parts of literature he proposes to teach. The fee for tuition to be paid quarterly and in advance.

P. S. J. Ogilvie wishes to receive four of his junior pupils as boarders, on terms which will be made known to parents on application to him by letter or otherwise.

July 27th, 1804.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, May 19th, 1804,

BETWEEN

William Ash, Plt.

AND

John Northerton, and William Brooke, assignee of Humphrey Hume, a bankrupt, Defts.

THE defendant John Northerton not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

THEATRE.

This Evening, Saturday, July 28, 1804, will be presented, (for the second time here,) the much admired Comedy, called

The Soldier's Daughter.

Governor Heartall—Mr. Hopkins.
Frank Heartall—Mr. Downie.
Malfort, Sen.—Mr. Clark.
Malfort, Jun.—Mr. Rutherford.
Captain Woodley—Mr. Bailey.
Mr. Ferrett—Mr. Clare.
Timothy Quaint—Mr. Poe.
Simon—Mr. Comer.
Tom—Mr. Lynch.
William—Mr. Martin.
Widow Cheerly—Mrs. Bailey.
Mrs. Malfort—Mrs. Hopkins.
Julia—Master Downie.
Mrs. Fidget—Miss Melford.
Susan—Mrs. Clare.

End of the Play, a Pantomimic Interlude, called

Harlequin Hurry Scurry;

OR, THE RURAL RUMPUS.

To which will be added, the Farce of the

Virgin Unmask'd;

OR, AN OLD MAN TAUGHT WISDOM.

[☞ For characters, see hand bills.]

*** Tickets to be had as usual—Price One Dollar. Doors to be opened at 6, and performance to begin at 7 o'clock precisely.

120

Virginia:

In a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

James Aiken, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and giving security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

——— Bibb, widow of William Bibb, deceased, representatives of the said William Bibb, Christopher McConnico and Robert C. Beasley, *Defts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

The Representatives of William Calland, *Defts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

James Atwood, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Patterson Bullock, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Philemon Byrd, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Walters Dunn, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Philemon Byrd, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Walters Dunn, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Job Johnson, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Lawrence Smith, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, July 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Drewry Yeoman, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

John Ogilby, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Robert Haskins, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

Thomas Burton, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

Charles Patteson, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

The Rev'd. James Ogilvie, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

David Wright, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

William Thompson, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

James Scott, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

Robert Hughes, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

Joseph Hardaway and Christopher McConnico, Defendants.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Lodowick Tuggle, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

The Representatives of James Milners and William Hay, *Defts.*

THE defendants, representatives of James Milners not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

The Representatives of James Cobbs, *Defts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

James Bridges and Robert Cunningham, *Defts.*

THE defendant Jas. Bridges not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plaintiff,*

And

Reuben Coleman, *Defendant.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

And

Williamson Byrd, & ——— ———, Defendants.

THE defendant Williamson Byrd not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

And

Peter Legrand, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

United States of America, 5th Circuit.

Virginia District, May term, 1804.

Scott and Company, *Plaintiffs,*

AGAINST

John & George Scott, and George Watt, *Defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendants John and George Scott not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, J. BLAGROVE, D. C.